EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE THOMAS RITCHIE & JOHN P. HEISS,

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS. TERMS.

month for six mouths for six mouths subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to

uies il. 8G- Letters to the Proprietors, charged with postage, will e taken out of the post office.

SYSTEM OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Our correspondent seems to be of opinion that form the Alantic to the borders of Missouri, the Sates must improve for themselves; but from the Sate of Missouri and west to the Pacific, the general government may have power to appropriate her mofey, or grant her lands, and exercise unlimited jurisdiction of persons and of soil. Are both these propositions correct? The power of internal improvement is one of the most important which can be exercised by the United States without the sanction of the constitution. Amid the immense variety of schemes which were proposed at Memphis, and with a proposition just made, by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, to stretch the power of the General government over the Deleware canal as a link in a general system of defence, staring us in the face, it would seem desirable to proceed with some caution in this matter.

For the Union.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RALIKOAD. The 37th day of May, 1830, is an important according to the the state of the control in the history of internal improvements. It is the point at which an old system expired, and a new set of principles commenced their experimental report in the history of internal improvements. It is the point at which an old system expired, and a new set of principles commenced their experimental reports of the care and the misson of the southern portion of the continent, that which an old system expired, and a new set of principles commenced their experimental reports of the definition of the southern portion of the continent, that a report of the continent, that the state of Misson in the face is the definition of the first proposition of the southern portion of the continent, that it is at what point in the line of the continent provided the proposition of the form the Market of the care of the definition of the form the face of the continent of the manufactor. The transfer of the definition of the form the face of the definition of the form the face of the continent of the form the face of the definition of the form

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

e 27th day of May, 1830, is an important
in the history of internal improvements. It
point at which an old system expired, and a
et of principles commenced their experimental.
That was the day of final conflict between
reat parties upon one of the causes of their
tition and hostility; and never, perhaps, were
greater influences appealing to every sentiof the man, arrayed against every principle of
tizen, than were brought to bear and hung susid on the issue of that day. The Buffalo and ericktown tumpike, the national road from Cum-berland to St. Louis, although presented upon dif-ferent and independent grounds; the proposed tumpike from Zanesville, Ohio, to Nashville, in Tennessee;—all these magnificent schemec, with numberless others in embryo, proposing wealth and unsurpassed facilities to twelve States of the Union, that now, or at any time, could make a Presi-dent of the United States, were arrested by the moral influence of one man, who told his countrymen, in the language of earnest truth, in the veto of the Maysville road bill, that these things were forbidden by the constitution.

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Daily Anion.

VOLUME 1. " LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 17, 1845.

his leisure moments, may plan ship-canals in the interior, or appropriate, on paper, Queen Victoria's own means of defence or aggression which lie in that tempting peninsula, which would make the other side of the saddle-bags for New York or Michigan; and we too may be amused; but when the commercial power of New York, sustained by vast wealth and enterprise, taking advantage of a firm determination of the public mind or a popular impulse, "to have the whole of Oregon or none," proposes as the readiest, cheapest, and most profitable, and least warlike method to settle the question, a railroad from Michigan to the region of the Willamette, then is the time and the occasion for alarm. Then is the time to interpose the sovereignty of republicanism which lies in the veto of the President, and in the principles of his pedge ourselves to be reddy at the call of our comparty.

the make in advance and the protessace. These who have not mitty of paying otherwise, may remitt by mail, at utting each. The postmaster's certificate of a well-the postmaster's certificate of the well-the postmaster's certificate of the postmaster's certifi

other.

In seeking to limit any action of the general government upon this subject within the range! have indicated, I have been actuated by a desire to preserve unimpaired the creed which has become dear to me for the battles! I have fought in its defence, by all I have done and suffered in its cause. But I have other motives at this time, in which an honest self-interest, and not an unworthy sectional feeling and unbending pride for my State, harmonize with the doctrines laid down. Why should this road be made to lake Michigan, through the territory of three States? Why should Boston or New York be placed at once, by the favoritism of the general government, nearer the Pacific than Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Norfolk, or Charleston? At the western limit of Missouri all the intermediate lines from New Orleans to Boston are open to competition. While the railroad would give us Oregon, the competition of which I speak would make our country the garden, the granary, and the clothing-store of the world. I desire the tempting prize to be left open, that the South, which has so long husbanded between the process.

T. A. NESSELER, Secretaries.

From the Albahy Argus HE OREGON CORRESPONDENCE—THE MODERA-TION OF OUR COUNTRY.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,

Tuesdat, December 16, 1845.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. THOMAS SMITH the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

the following, which were not a certain to indice:

Mr.McClernand presented the petition of Richard Church and others, citizens of a certain township in Gallatin county, Illinois, praying rumune-ration for a section of school land withheld from them; which, upon motion of Mr McC., was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Russell, presented a petition of citizens of New York; against the annexation of Texas as a slave State.]

The SPEAKER announced the special order of the day, viz: the joint resolutions reported a few days since, from the Committee on Territories, by their chairman, [Mr. Douglass,] for the annexation of Texas, and which had been set apart as the special order of this day.

Mr. McCONNELL rose and called for the reading of the resolutions, and demanded the previous question on their engrossment.

The resolutions were read as follows:

Mr. HERRICK. I many.
I call for the yeas and nays.
Mr. DOUGLASS appealed to the gentleman for Alabama [Mr. McConnell.] to withdraw the form the previous question. [Cries of "No,

been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?

The SPEAKER. They were not referred. They were made the special order for this day on a previous day. They were reported from the Committee on Territories, and made the special order of the day. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. McConnell.] has, this morning, moved the previous question on the engrossment; and now the gentleman from New York [Mr. Herrick] moved to lay the standing of the table, which motion was the

man from New York [Mr. HERRICK] moved to lay
the resolutions on the table, which motion was the
pending question before the House.

Mr. RATHBUN. Were not the resolutions referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state
of the Union?

The SPEAKER. They were not.

The question being on the motion to lay on the
table, the demand for the yeas and nays was seconded.

onded.

Before the voting had been concluded,
Mr. BURT (whose name had not been recorded)
rose and asked permission of the House to vote upon this question. He had been engaged upon the
Committee on Military Affairs, of which he was a
member, when this House met this morning; and
the committee had continued its session, he was
sure, after this House had commenced action—unaware, however, of the meeting of the House. Under these circumstances, he appealed to the courtesy
of the House to allow him to record his vote upon
the question.

The question was then taken on Mr. BURT'S tion for leave to vote, and decided in the nega-Mr. WOOD made a similar request to be allowed

Mr. McCONNELL called the gentleman from Indiana to order. At the time he called for the cor-rection of the journal, he had no proof that its read-ing was finished.

The Clerk read that part of the journal relative to

the presentation of certain petitions by Mr. Perirr of Joel Brown and 400 others, citizens of Cincin-

The SPEAKER observed, that the question on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois, on Texas, was before the House, when the correction of the journal was called for; the gentleman from Alabama then demanded the previous question.

Mr. DOUGLASS asked permission to make a few remarks. [Cries of "objected to" from all parts of the House.]

The SPEAKER observed that leave could be given only with the consent of the House; and A division being called for, the demand was negatived.

wed. Mr. GIDDINGS observed, that pending a call for a previous question, no other business was i

order.
The SPEAKER replied, that was correct; by
eave had been asked to make a personal explanion, which was rarely refused.
Mr. HAMLIN called for tellers; which were o

dered.

Mr. Collum, and Mr. Annorr, were appointed tellers, and the previous question was called for by 91 to 85.

The SPEAKER. The question now is, shall the min question be now put.

Mr. SCHENCK demanded the yeas and nays of

nat question; ordered.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF inquired whether, in cap present motion was not sustained, it would norder to reconsider the vote on the second call he previous question.
The SPEAKER replied in the negative.
The question then being on ordering the resoions to an engrossment for a third resding,
Mr. McHENRY called for a division of the qu

ion, to vote on the two sections of the resolution eparately. Mr. SCHENCK demanded the yeas and nays

hich were ordered.

The question then being announced,
Mr. COLLAMER renewed the call for a divi

Mr. COLLAMER renewed the call for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER stated that he was under the impression that the division of the question would not now be in order on two grounds; lst, that the previous question had been ordered on the whole resolution, and, under this order, the question should be taken immediately on the whole resolution; and 2d, the joint resolution was in the form of an act, and hence could not be divided; but the question must be taken on the whole matter if at all.

Mr. W. HUNT wished to be excused from voting, and to state his reasons therefor. The measure upon which he was called upon to vote he considered to be one of the greatest importance—a question involving mighty interests, and embracing results which affected the destiny of the country beyond the power of imagination. He was called upon to record his vote upon this question without of-

nounced the proceeding as a violation of free discussion—

[Loud cries of "order, order," "chair, chair."]

Mr. DROMGOOLE rose and said the gentleman [Mr. Huxr] asked to be excused from voting, and for permission to state his reasons, and in doing so he denounced the measure. This was not the proper mode of proceeding in seeking to be excused.

Mr. HUNT. If the House excuse me, I have no desire to abuse its indulgence; I ask to be excused on the ground that I consider no member is bound to vote without the opportunity of speaking to the question. That is the ground upon which I ask to be excused.

The question on excusing Mr. Hunt from voting was then put, and carried affirmatively.

The question on ordering the resolutions to be engressed and read a third time was taken and carried—ayes 141, noes 58.

grosses and read a third unite was taken and carried—ayes 141, noes 58.

So the question was carried.

Mr. McHENRY here rose and took occasion to excuse the absence of his colleague, [Mr. Bell.] who was confined by indisposition to his room, and therefore was unable to be present to record his

Mr. ROCKWELL. I would ask, Mr. Speaker

s the question debatable?
The SPEAKER. Yes.
Mr. ROCKWELL here rose to
her passage of the resolutions, an The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. ROCKWELL here rose to oppose the further passage of the resolutions, and took the present opportunity to give his reasons for that opposition, because he apprehenced he would have no other opportunity, and would not again be able to get the floor. He would not have spoken on the subject, had it not been for the peculiar situation in which he was placed as a member of the Committee on Territories. On Wednesday last the matter was submitted to that committee; on that day notice was given for the next day to meet; and, on the same day it was reported to the House. The documents were not then printed, and he had no opportunity to examine the papers. These papers were ordered to be printed, and on yesterday they were laid on the table; and he had only now an opportunity sufficient to examine the matter. He proposed to do this, because many of his constituents sent their remonstrance to this House against the passage of this bill, and many had sent to motion for leave to vote, and decided in the motion of motion for leave to vote, and decided in the motion of the

NUMBER 196.

set the virght of repeal medium is the setter of contentions and the constitution of faxes, and preventions. He described and the constitution of the members of the last Congress, our in election of the members of the last Congress, our in conficing elements, the counter-currents, that were minigfied together in that content; and that in great State of the United States.

It had and that the had not had the "opportunity attention the present executive of the United States."

It had and that the had not had the "opportunity attention the presented, but there were some previous water agency and the constitution which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of any country.—with the continuion which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of any country.—with the continuion which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of any country—with the continuion which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of any country—with the continuion which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of any country—with the continuion which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of any country—with the continuion which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of any country.—with the continuion which begins with a title unknown to the constitution which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of the constitution which begins with a title unknown to the constitution of the Congress. Mr. R. read from the second section of the parts of the government over this continuion, and deserted the constitution of the Congress. Mr. R. read from the departed of Arth Cathona to Mr. R. ye mentyl exist the properties of the advancement of this government over this continuity, and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the Congress. Mr. R. read from the second section of the government over this continuity, and the constitution of the Congress and the consummation of the si

that, in the States admitted out of the territory north of asid line, slavery, or involunty servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibitated. The proposation beight he Household is a considered by forcing its passage in an imperference of the constitution of the last Congress, insamuch as it proposed to establish the institution of slavery, and the prevent even the legislature from abolishing it, except upon creatin conditions, in that portion of the constitution of Teach here presented. He would not speak of particular States of this Union; he would not now space of earth, that there are portions of the earth, which have been presented to the occupation and calling the provincian of the statement, that there are portions of the earth, which have been presented to the occupation and calling the provincian of civilized man, which never have, and never would not evilized man, which never have, and never would be considered to the beginning to the present time, and it is marked with this great fact, standing out in bottom of considerable and the statement of considerable and the statement of the considerable and the statement of the considerable and the statement of cons

of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON read the 119th rule as follows:

"A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection." Also the following rule:

"A difference of opinion often arises as to the construction of this rule. Anciently, it was held and practised upon, according to its terms, that a bill could be recommitted at any time before its passage. Of late years, it has been decided that, if the previous question on its passage be ordered, a motion to recommit is not in order, but that the question must be put on the passage of the bill. I think the practice unsound; the intention of a recommitment is for the purpose of perfecting the bill; and it is endangered by forcing its passage in an imperfect state."

Mr. SCHENCK observed, that there had yet been no appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. JOHNSON again gave it as his opinion, that a motion to amend took precedence of one for the previous question, and read the 45th rule, as follows:

"When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to pestpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, to postpone adefinitely; which several motions shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question to postpone to a dey certain, to commit, or an one of the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition."

Mr. PRESTON KING wished to call the attention.